THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 908.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 17, 1772.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

Reflections upon the Fashion of profane Swearing.

"Out of the Abundance of the Heart the Mouth speaketh."

THE reigning principles in the heart, are always discovered in the life. A noble mind animated with principles of honor, virtue, and benevolence, never passes long concealed; these shining qualities, like the sparkling diamond, attract the eye and raise esteem: A mind filled with ignoble sentiments and influenced by sordid motives, is known with equal ease; and as the former kindles affection and esteem, the latter begets detestation and contempt. But of all the follies that stigmatize and disgrace humanity, *profane Swearing*, is the most absurd and stupid; at once condemned by the united voice of reason, revelation, and the common sense of mankind.

The Swearer proclaims his own stupidity and wickedness; and paints to public view the black colours of his heart.

This scandalous sin, does not always mark the beginning of an infamous life, but it commonly attends the close, and mingles with other vices to fill up the measure of stupidity, and consummate a mortal's infamy!——So glaringly vile and impious is this practice, that no one, not even the *Devil* himself, ever had the stupidity and impudence to attempt its vindication.

Can those who are elevated by wealth or power, who are made conspicuous by their stations, and would be esteemed men of honor, can such mingle with the dregs of their species, and practice what is condemned by all mankind, even by the vilest of mortals!——Who can forbear to weep for human nature—and turn from a subject too black for contemplation!

Let just contempt be the reward of this odious vice—shame and infamy cover the wretch, however dignified, who dares to violate the laws of Heaven, and set an impious example to corrupt and debase mankind.

It is shocking to behold the lowest, most uncultivated and ignorant of mankind, spending their breath in unmeaning oaths, and wasting life in dirty scenes, but who can look on a ruler, a magistrate, or any man distinguished for his advantages in life, that is walking in this circle of infamy, without a mixture of pity, indignation and astonishment! Is any sight under the Sun equally deplorable, equally mortifying to an enlightened mind animated with noble passions and full of love to mankind?——

Surely a sin, so prevalent, so dishonorable to GOD, and big with destruction to men, demands the solemn attention of the legislature. Laws ought to be made to exclude profane persons from the benefit of making oath to their accounts, or swearing in any case where they have the least interest depending; or some other mark of disgraceful distinction should be put upon them that would effect their honor and interest; that by touching the two principal springs of action, they may be stimulated to guard their tongues and regulate their lives by the dictates of wisdom and rules of duty.

Some will pretend, that altho' they swear, they are men of strict honor, and pay a sacred regard to truth, justice, and the welfare of mankind; but as "he who tells me he is an Atheist, tells me he is a villain," so he that swears, regardless of the word of God, tells me he is dead to virtue, lost to honor, and destitute of those noble sentiments that should animate the soul. HUMANITY.

July 1772.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,

Please to publish the following.

To the People of America.

EVERY one who is not totally dead to all the sentiments of Virtue and Honour, and the feelings of Humanity, must resent with an honest indignation, the vile treatment our brethren have met with, whose lands were lately set off from the Province of New-Hampshire, to New-York. Of all the species of modern tyranny, that of distressing the poor farmer, is the most impositive, as well brutish.—These lands were granted in the King's name, upon the good faith of the nation, that the grantees should not be disturbed—Besides, many years ago, all British subjects were promised by Royal Proclamation, that no subject should lose his property, or be injured, by alteration of jurisdiction—But we find by unhappy experience, that no assurances from the Throne, are a sufficient security. One rapacious governor comes after another, and each claims a right to the new lands, and if the owners of them will not give a large sum of money for a new charter, the new hungry governor, will re-grant to any one who will pay a round sum to him, and to his underlings.—Thus a great number of good subjects as any in the British dominions, are made a prey to a set of the most detestable wretches among mankind.—Mr. Tryon, of *infamous memory*, since he has been governor of New-York, has been very busy in re-granting the lands which were before granted by New-Hampshire[1]; whereby a great number of poor people who have gone through inexpressible labour and fatigue to settle a farm, and just begin to support a family, will be stripped of their *all*, and turned naked into the wilderness!——

Every House of Commons in America, ought to protest against all injustice in Governors, or other officers, and against every violation of the rights of the People, in whatever Province they live. An infringement of the liberties of one Province, if not opposed, will soon spread to another, and by degrees involve them all in the same calamity.

A list of the infringements upon the rights of the People, and all their grievances, should every year be presented to the King, that the nation might be fully acquainted with them. It may be objected, that no notice has ever been taken of our petitions; I answer, that if no regard was paid to our united complaints, we should be justified in the sight of the world, if we sought a remedy another way. I mean set up a government of our own, independent of Great-Britain. Another advantage of annually presenting our grievances to the King would be, keeping up the attention of the Americans to their rights and liberties.

Let all the Colonies unite in opposing the destructive ministerial plan, of making the Governors independent on the People for their support. If this baneful plan is established, all the officers, from the Governors, down to the lowest, will soon be a set of corrupt perjur'd wretches, as ever disgraced old Rome in the days of Caligula, or Nero.—This will open a Door to all the evils that ever flowed into the vilest government.—Therefore we ought to oppose it as we would the spreading of the Plague.—— FORESIGHT.

New-Hampshire, June 1772.

The Proprietors of Boston Pier,

otherwise called the Long-Wharff, in the Town of Boston, are hereby Notified to meet at the British Coffee House in King Street, in said Boston, on TUESDAY the 25th Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to choose a Moderator, and to fix and determine on some Method for raising Money for defraying the Charges of such new Works and Repairs, as have already been or may then be, determined and voted to be effected, and for calling future Meetings.

The Proprietors are desired to take particular Notice, that if the Proprietors of two third Parts of the Interest shall not appear on said 25th Instant, as was the Case at the Meeting last called, such Proprietors as may be present, will proceed on the Business before mentioned, by Virtue of Provision in that Case made by an Act of the Great and General Court.

JOB PRINCE, Prop'rs Clerk.

Boston, August 6th, 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY

Ralph Fisher,

Almost opposite the Province-House,

The best of French Indigo. Also

the best of Spanish for the Mazarine Blues;

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Palmer & Son,

At their Store at the lower End of King-Street, Boston,

Spermacæti Candles: Also, an

Assortment of English, Scotch and Irish Goods, and a few Casks of Bristol Beer.

They have also to sell, at the House of JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Esq; near the Orange-Tree, a good Assortment of Irish Linnens.

N. B. The above Goods will be sold Wholesale or Retail, for little more than the Sterling Cost and Charges.

LOST on Monday Afternoon,

the 20th of July, between *Boston* and *Walpole*, a Roll of Crimson India DAMASK, containing 18 Yards, done up in Brown Paper, and directed to Mr. *John Bours*, of *Newport*. Whoever has taken up the same and will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward.

Publick Notice is hereby given

to all delinquent Proprietors of the Township of Land granted to Samuel Gerrish, and others, lying upon Androscoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of the Massachusetts Bay, that they pay in their several Proportion of Taxes, to Samuel Noyes of Newbury, the Proprietors Treasurer, and to the Committee, Cost of Advertisement.—Otherwise their Rights will be expos'd to Sale at publick Vendue, on the 11th Day of November next, at the House of James Carr, Innholder in Haverhill.——The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock Forenoon. per Order,

Haverhill, Aug. 4, 1772. John Whittier, Samuel Gerrish, } Committee

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All Persons indebted to the Estate

of Captain Edward Stone, late of Boston, Mariner, deceas'd, are requested to make immediate Payment to Hannah Stone, Executrix to his last Will and Testament: And those that have any Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment, as soon as possible.

A L S O,

To be Sold by Order of the Interior Court, The Real Estate, being a convenient Tenement, pleasantly situated in Cambridge Street, New-Boston. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to said Executrix.

WHEREAS Application has been made to me the Subscriber to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of Number Five Township in the County of Hampshire: THESE are to warn said Proprietors to meet at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Stephen Farr, Innholder in said Township, on Wednesday the 7th Day of October next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, to act on the following Articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator: 2. To draw the third Division Lots.

WILLIAM WARD, Prop'r. Clerk.

Number Five, the 28th Day of July, 1772.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d Day of September next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

A FARM in Lancaster, containing

about 90 Acres of good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with a good House and Barn, there is a good Orchard, with Pasturage and Mow Land, and is well Wooded and Watered, and lies on a large Road. The above Farm, &c. belonging to Mr. Thomas Geary of said Town, is to be Sold at the House of Mr. Nathaniel Houghton, Innholder, in said Lancaster.

WANTED,

Three Thousand Bunches of Flags. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS some evil-minded

Person or Persons did in the Night-Time, twice break the Windows of the Subscriber, and the Stones entering the Chamber endangered the Lives of the People that lodged therein: These are to offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any Person that will give Intelligence who was guilty of the same, so that they may be brought to Justice: The Money to be paid upon Conviction. SAMUEL DASHWOOD.

WANTED,

A MAN SERVANT,

sober, industrious and faithful, to serve in a small Family, with the Care of a Horse, &c.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

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[1] See pa. 635. Vol. 3. & prod. pa. 5. & see pa. 109. & vid. Sea act pa. 735, Vol. 1. & pa. 576, Vol. 3

vid pa BOSTON. 128

Extract of a Letter from the Country.

"WHETHER the contract, allowed by Mr. Hutchinson to be "implied" in the Charter of this province between the crown and the inhabitants, be of the nature of the pacta conventa, or agreements settled by treaty, between two independent states or not, it is not to be doubted but that the contract is as binding to all its intents and purposes, as if it were acknowledg'd by him to be such.——*Grants* and *promises*, says Mr. Locke, who always speaks of the supreme Being with profound reverence, "are *bonds* which hold the ALMIGHTY, whatever some *flatterers* may say to the princes of this world." Admitting, as Mr. Hutchinson tells us, that "our ancestors did not propose a treaty", and that there were not the *formalities* of a convention, yet our Charter is of the nature of a solemn agreement, in which the crown grants or *concedes* that the full power and authority of imposing taxes for the support of the government, and consequently of the governor of this province, shall be in the general assembly for ever. It could not indeed be otherwise, consistently with the great law of nature and the first end of men's entering into society, as the general assembly was the body in which alone the people to be *taxed* were to be *represented*. "It is a question in the interpretation of a treaty, or of *any other* act whatsoever, says a learned civilian, to know what the contracting powers have agreed upon, in order to determine precisely what has been promis'd and accepted; that is to say, not only what one of the parties has had the intention to promise, but also what the other has reasonably and sincerely thought to be promised; what has been sufficiently declared to him and upon which he must have regulated his acceptance." Now I would ask, Whether, when on the part of the crown it was granted or *agreed*, that "there should be convened held and kept by the Governor upon every last wednesday in the month of May every year *forever* a Great and General Assembly", and that this general assembly should "have *full power and authority* to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes" for the support and defence of the government, it must not be supposed that our ancestors reasonably as well as sincerely thought that this *full* power and authority was vested in the assembly *forever*? Was not thus much sufficiently declared, upon which they regulated their acceptance? Can it be supposed, if we attend to the form & phrase as well as the spirit of the Charter, that it was understood by either of the contracting parties, that this full power and authority, was to continue no longer than until by an act of the British parliament it should be render'd of no effect, or in other words, that it should depend for its continuance upon the mere will of the parliament? "In all interpretations it is necessary to give the words" (if doubtfully express'd) "the sense which ought to be presumed most conformable to the intention of those who speak". And can it be rationally supposed, that when a majority of the court, as we are inform'd by Mr. Hutchinson's history, "wisely and thankfully accepted the Charter", they at the same time and in the same act consented or even imagin'd it to be the intent of the Charter that they should be divested of the full power and authority conceded to them therein, of freely giving their own monies for the support and defence of the government, whenever the parliament should see fit to claim the power of taxing them, and exercise it? This would be a supposition repugnant to common sense; it would be absurd, and therefore such an interpretation of the Charter ought to be rejected, "for we should not give to any agreement a sense from which follows any thing absurd." "We call absurd, not only what is physically impossible, but what is morally so; that is what is so contrary to reason, that it cannot be attributed to a man in his right senses". And must not our ancestors be judg'd out of their right senses, thankfully to accept of a Charter under the notion of their being vested thereby with certain rights and powers *forever*, and at the same time understand without any words in it to justify, or even to give the least degree of colouring to such a construction of it, that the King [who granted might legally vacate it, as soon as the two houses of parliament should enable him to do it in whole or in part by laying before him a bill for that purpose? "We do not presume that sensible persons have nothing in view in forming any serious agreement". But this would be to presume that our ancestors had nothing stable in view, when they thankfully accepted the Charter. Certainly they were not so very wise, as the Historian would *for once* have us think they were, when, as he informs us, they appointed a day of solemn thanksgiving to almighty God, for the safe arrival of the Governor, & others, who bro't with them the *settlement of the government*", meaning the Charter. No one would think that to be a *settled* constitution of government, or worth any peoples thankfully accepting, which was understood and intended to have so little permanence or certainty of existence, as to be liable at any time to be changed or "vacated in whole or in part" or "render'd of no effect" by an act of *another* state. Miserable evasions are sometimes made use of, to the disgrace of human society, to set aside the most solemn contracts: But "the intention sufficiently known furnishes the true matter of what is promised and accepted". Mr. Hutchinson's history tells us, that our ancestors "thought themselves entitled to the liberties of English subjects, and *consequently* that no monies ought to be raised from them but by their Representatives." This is an essential law of nature as well as the English constitution. "They had, says he, no hopes of the restoration of their Charter Privileges in general, but they hoped that even under so arbitrary a Prince (King James the second) they should be allowed a house of Representatives. *This was among the first things they apply'd for.*" According to this account, does not the *intention* of our ancestors in applying for a Charter in the reign of William and Mary, appear beyond all question to be principally, that they might *have a House of Representatives* of their own free election, by the consent of whom alone or EXCLUSIVELY, *monies should be raised from them* for the support and defence of government? And can we suppose, without admitting mental reservation in an enlightened age, that when the *intention* and expectation of our ancestors, of having their own representatives to raise money from them for the support of the government, was so manifest at the time of granting the Charter, as we find it to be by the account the historian gives of it, the words "full power and authority," and "for ever," were understood any more by the King and Queen who granted the Charter than by them who accepted it, to mean only a *partial* and *temporary* authority; that is, that it was to continue and be of effect no longer than untill the King and Queen who were of the one part of the contract, should consent to an act of parliament to alter it at pleasure; which might have been done immediately after it was made. Yet this is the interpretation given us in the message, if I rightly understand it! And thus the Civil constitution of this province, made known in our Charter as we have hitherto thought, with *plainness* and *precision*, by the rules of which the public authority has been executed, and government from the beginning supported and defended in a manner agreeable to the genius and circumstances of a free people, is made to be a vain phantom and useless!—— If a contract or grant made by the King for him and *his successors*, implies an act of the whole body of the nation; then the contract in our Charter is not to be considered as personal but permanent, and its duration must be equal to that of the nation itself, unless it is dissolved by *mutual* consent of the parties; for it being the act of the nation, the nation is become morally oblig'd by it, and can with no more justice by any other act vacate it in whole or in part, than it can cancel its own debt and reduce a number of honest publick creditors to a parcel of beggars. This says a learned and judicious writer, some of our politicians (in England) contend for with an air of sufficiency and levity. Upon which he observes, that "those who are so ready to wipe justice out of the minds of others as well as themselves, should remember that *there is a measure of patience which human nature will not exceed**; that the English have been remarkably fearless of death, that *desperation* makes even cowards brave, and that they who have no fear for their own lives will ever command or endanger the lives of others". Let those politicians who for the sake of gratifying their lust of power or their avarice or both, are, I will not say wittingly, loosening the bands of society, consider to what their ambition and avarice is leading."

——, August 12, 1772. vid pa, 136.

* THERE IS A MEASURE OF PATIENCE WHICH HUMAN NATURE CANNOT EXCEED! *Probus* in Draper's Gazette of the 6th Inst. is pleas'd to call this a *Threat*, rather than as it was intended, and as a Person of the least Candor would have understood it, a REASONABLE *Caution*. In his next he may give to Mr. BOLLAN, *the friend of Mr.* HUTCHINSON, the full Credit of it; as it was quoted in my former Letter, from a Pamphlet universally acknowledged to be written by that worthy Gentleman. And if Probus desires it, I can point him to a Person of *high Rank* in this Province, which perhaps he little thinks of, who by an act of Courtesy that carries in it the strongest Implication, *adopted* the said Pamphlet; altho' besides these very Expressions, it contains many others of the like Nature and Import. It is possible however, that some Gentlemen, either from a multiplicity of Avocations in a *publick and important department*, or from a preconceiv'd great as well as just Opinion of an Author, may be induced to recommend and *even to distribute* his Writings, without having the Pleasure of once looking into them. Would Probus have called this and some other Expressions "*Threats*," or charg'd the Author so rudely, as being a "*foul-mouth'd Incendiary*," if he had known or *recollected*, that the Pamphlet from whence they were extracted was recommended by so great a *friend to Government* and polite a Gentleman as Mr. H——n!

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IN a late Message to a respectable Body, it is asserted that "writers in News-Papers have made use of artifices with design to give false notions of government, and to stir up discontent and disorder." If this is true, we have a right to apply the observation to writers either on the one side or the other, just as our political sentiments may lead us. Artifice certainly is not always justifiable in writers. It is, however, as allowable in me, or any other Plebeian, as in the first Magistrate of the Province. It seems to me, tho' it is mere cobweb, that I can nevertheless discern some appearances of it, even in this very Message, where it is spoken of with so much disapprobation.

When I read the first volume of Mr. Hutchinson's History, soon after it was published, I was charm'd with what he represents (P. 251 & 252.) as the sentiments of *men of Influence* in the Massachusetts Government, upon the nature of Civil subjection; and that, in particular, due from this colony. The Historian indeed says, that "however pleasing those principles were in speculation, or whatever foundation they might have in nature, yet they would not bear the test *when adopted by English subjects.*" English subjects then in this colony, who, *under the old Charter*, exulted in the apprehension of enjoying the highest natural rights, consistent with a state of Civil subjection, are by one stroke of our Historian's pen, determined to have entertained very erroneous notions of the nature of their connexion with the parent country. And *under the present Charter*, according to the doctrine held forth in the message, we are—what?—a mere corporation of Tinkers.—The notion of a contract between King William and Queen Mary, their heirs and successors, on the one part, and the Inhabitants of this colony and their successors on the other part, being so much of the nature of the *Pacta Conventa*, and of such a dangerous tendency, that it must be rejected even with horror.

What is the nature of our Charter then? Why, the Crown graciously bestowed certain unmerited privileges, and the People were the humble, unworthy recipients. And these privileges, whenever the parliament shall see fit, they may take away at their sovereign pleasure. Some men talk of the grace & favor of kings and parliaments, just as good orthodox Christians speak of the grace and favor of the King of kings, and with as humble reverence. I pretend not to understand much about the nature of Civil government; but this talk sounds oddly in my ears. It seems to me we have been hitherto glorying *in our infirmities*. A fig for the Charter, if so few advantages are derived from it, and we hold even these on so precarious a tenure. Rendering the governor, by means of an act of parliament, independant of the people for his support, and a sufficient number of instructions, procured by a minister, with respect to the governor's assent to elections, acts, resolves, &c. with directions to nominate such and such persons to civil offices, effectually annihilates all benefit arising from the Charter. With regard to nominations if it should be said, that the council must advise and consent, and therefore the governor cannot always do as he would, this would be begging the question; as I have already made the supposition that he is to be so instructed with respect to his consenting or not consenting to the election of councellors, that he may at length get a number, the majority of whom will advise and consent to any thing he may propose.

The Doctrine in the Message is, that any Right whatsoever which we hold by the Charter we may be deprived of by an Act of Parliament, though we have never forfeited that right, and even though we have never been heard in defence of it. "If your Claim from the Charter (*let him that readeth understand*, and be astonished,) had been better founded than it is, this Act of Parliament would have been sufficient to have rendered it *of no Effect*.

My Idea of a supreme Legislative has ever been, that tho' it can rightly do every thing consistent with the Constitution, it can not essentially alter that Constitution—But if this Doctrine be true, what hinders the Parliament of Great-Britain from establishing or annihilating what they please, tho' ever so destructive to the Rights of the People? If there are no *Data*, no first Principles for the Security of the Subject, what political Evils may not by and by take Place? To talk of Magna Charta as *inviolable* is to the last Degree idle, notwithstanding the antient Exclamation of the Bishops—MAY HE STINK IN HELL WHO VIOLATES THIS CHARTER. Equally idle is it for us to talk of our provincial Charter Rights; which, it seems, may be taken away not only without our having done the least Thing to forfeit them, but even without our being so much as notified that any such Design is in Contemplation.

Some Men may still be anxious for the Preservation of the Charter; but, as soon as I can persuade myself that the Principles contain'd in the Message are orthodox, I shall wish to get rid of it; for of all Conditions none is so truly humiliating as to be deprived of every Privilege even while we seem to possess them.

These are the Sentiments of a plain, honest Man, out of Place, out of public Business. No Doubt Things appear in a different Light to some Men, who have *long been used to rule*. They by Degrees lose that *tender Feeling* for the People which they, *perhaps*, at first had. If the People can enjoy themselves, says the Man who aspires at Predominancy, consistent with my ambitious Views, 'tis well; but, at all events, I must govern and be submitted to. Thus saith the Man in whom the Lust of Power and Wealth prevails over all other Considerations. Thus it ever was and ever will be. Even Sancho Panca, we are told, "after he had been Governor, tho' but in Jest, had a Desire to command again, and be obeyed. Such is the *Misfortune* (says Cervantes,) which Power always brings along with it."

☞ *The MANAGERS of the* MASSACHUSETTS-SOCIETY, *are hereby Notified, That their Meeting stands adjourn'd 'till To-Morrow Evening.* *Aug.* 17, 1772.

TO BE SOLD, if apply'd for immediately, at Store No. 20, on *Thomas Gray*, Esq'rs Wharff.

A few Dozen of very fine Pine Apples, Limes in Barrels, Braziletto, the best ever Imported, Logwood, Mahogany in Logs, Plank and Boards, a few Bags and Baskets of choice Cotton Wool, Old Copper, Brass and Iron, &c. &c.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform his Friends and the Public in general, That he has prepared a compleat Room at his Dwelling-House, near the Conduit for the Reception of Goods, to be Sold at Public Sale: Such who are pleased to favor him with their Commands may rest assured, that the greatest Punctuality and Honor will be strictly observed.—As the Situation is very suitable for said Business, he flatters himself the Result of his Undertaking will be attended with mutual Advantage to his Employers and self;—therefore solicits the Favor of the Public,—and the same will be thankfully received,—by their humble Servant, MARTIN BICKER.

N. B. For private Sale, he has a neat Assortment, of Broad-Cloths, Serges, ¼, ⅓, and yard wide Irish-Linens, ¼, and ⅓ Cotton Checks, Garlic, Dowlas, Bedtick, knit Patterns, Velvevets, Shalloons, Mens and Womens Hose, Handkerchiefs, Kilimarnock Caps, Ozenbrigs, Ticklenburg, &c. &c.

The above Goods are to be sold by Wholesale and Retail at near the Sterling Cost. ALSO, Few Dozen Beaverett Hatts made in this Town, to be sold cheap.

A Gold Watch and several Silver Watches at private Sale.

Just arrived from *Jamaica*, and to be Sold at Griffin's Wharf,

HIDES, COTTON, SUGAR, PIMENTO, GINGER, COFFEE; and a few Porter Casks old JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Taken up the 13th Instant in Boston Harbour, a Ship's Yawl, or 5 Oar'd Boat. The Owner may have her again, describing the Marks, and paying the Charges.

Inquire of Samuel Clark on Governor's Island.

V See Hutchinson's Message pa. 116. ♀ See Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. — Hutchinson. ‖ vid Sea act pa. 735, Vol. 1. ♀ vid pa. 576. vol. 3 ♁ & Resolves pa. 112. — vid Magna Charta pa. 790–1050, Vol. 2.

To CANVASS.

YOU "will not take upon you to say, how far the Character of an Incendiary, which has been given to an Elector 1772, is justly due to him on account of his *Design*". But you add,— "That the *Tendency* of his Writings is to stir up Wrath, and to promote Sedition and Rebellion, is too apparent."

You are hereby authorized to say that his Design is to *keep* up Wrath and watchful Indignation in the whole Body of this People, at the various MEASURES by which their Charter Rights are either broken in upon or wrested from them. —That he confides himself and wishes all others to confide in the Representatives of this People to express those Passions for them in a publick Manner.—That he will not give up this Confidence, nor strive to make others, *till* that honorable Body shall, like our first Magistrates on a shocking occasion, signify that *they have no Power* to remove our Grievances arising from those Measures. But,—That, *whenever* such a Circumstance takes Place, he *shall* naturally fly to the Standard whose Motto is *Ense recidendum*, and believes he will not have much Occasion to *exhort* a spirited People, Lovers of Freedom, to do *likewise*.

I shall not *attempt* the Proof that the English Words " *all*,—to *all* Intents, Constructions and Purposes *whatsoever*" are absolute and without Qualification. And I consent to keep alive your Hopes " that, from this Refusal, the more considerate Part of my Readers will be uninfluenced by my declamatory Harangues."

AN ELECTOR 1772.

(AN ELECTOR 1772, *must be deferr'd till our next. As also the Piece referr'd to in our last.*) vid pa. 135-136.

Saturday last arrived here the Captains Jacobson and Symmes from London, by whom we have received Papers to the 23d of June, which contain the following Articles, viz.

WESTMINSTER, June 9.

This Day his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, viz.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" I *Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing the satisfaction I have felt in observing the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations during the course of it, and without returning you my particular thanks for the fresh proof, you have given, of your affectionate attachment to me, in the additional security you have provided for the welfare and honour of my family.*

" *I can with great pleasure acquaint you, that the dispositions of the powers of Europe give me the strongest reason to believe, that this nation will not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace.*

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" *I thank you heartily for the supplies which you have granted with so much chearfulness and dispatch, and for the ample provision you have made for every branch of the public service: and I see with pleasure, and approbation, that you have at the same time been able, by a proper disposition of the public money, to make a further progress in reducing the national debt.*

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" *I make no doubt but that you will carry into your respective countries the same principles, and the same zeal for the public good, which I have experienced from you in parliament; and that you will continue to exert your best endeavours to cultivate and improve a spirit of harmony and confidence amongst all ranks of my faithful subjects: let it be your constant care to convince them, that without a due reverence for the laws, and a chearful obedience to just authority, neither their civil nor religious rights, and liberties, can be enjoyed in comfort, or security; and to assure them, that I consider their interests as inseparably connected with my own, and that I am, and have ever been, persuaded, that the prosperity, and glory, of my reign, must depend on my possessing the affection, and maintaining the happiness of my people.*"

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said;

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" *It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 11th day of August next.*"

LONDON.

June 12. Wednesday died, suddenly, at Mr. Nesbitt's at Dimehouse, Mr. Randall, one of the people called Quakers, who lately arrived from Philadelphia, in order to be present at their yearly meeting.

June 15. The Britannia, Capt. Falconer, is arrived off Shoreham, from Philadelphia, in 23 days passage.

June 17. A Great Personage has now in his possession an exact list of all the ships of the line belonging to every power of Europe, which he has been at great expence to obtain.

June 19. Letters from Copenhagen, dated June 2, say, that before the Queen Matilda embarked for Stade, she had carried her point so far as to have an annuity for life assured to her of 30,000 rix dollars, which sum in English money, amounts to 7125l. sterling. (a)

No less than eight capital houses have already been obliged to stop payment on account of the late failure of a late Banker.

Yesterday Lord North gave a splendid entertainment to the Knights of the Garter, and a great number of the Nobility, &c. at his house in Downing-street, on the occasion of his Lordship's being created a Knight of that most renowned Order.

June 22 The Livery of London are to meet to-morrow evening at eight o'clock, at the Half Moon, Cheapside, to consider of instructions to their representatives for shortening the duration of parliaments.

LONDON, June 23.

A very respectable correspondent assures us, that Lord Harcourt is to certain to replace Lord Townsend in the Lieutenancy of Ireland. His Lordship, we hear, does not set out for his government till the month of December next.

BANKRUPTS. Henry Neal, William James, Alexander Fordyce, and Richard Down, of Threadneedle-Street, London, bankers and copartners.

Letters from France say, that a great embarkation of troops, provisions, and ammunition of all kinds, is making for N. America.

The Royal Oak, Centaur, Terrible, and Worcester, are hovering about the Isle of Wight, waiting to be joined by three more of the line and three frigates; but where they are bound we can't learn, neither do the Captains know; for they are not to open their commissions till they get into a certain latitude:—They have on board four months provisions, and also to have with them two bomb ketches.

Advice is received that a violent Earthquake had destroyed the greatest part of the city of Malinna, capital of the Phillipines.

BOSTON, August 17.

At a Council held at the Council-Chamber in Boston, on Wednesday the 12th of August, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate,

Nathaniel Perkins, Esq; James Lloyd, Esq; and Thomas Bulfinch, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.

In Capt. Jacobson came Passenger Mr. Richard Harrison, Son of Joseph Harrison, Esq; Collector for this Port; who, we are told, is appointed Deputy under his Father.

In Capt. Symmes, Mr. Joseph Domett, of this Town, Merchant, Capt. Leslie of the 14th Regiment, Mr. Hubbard of Cape-Ann, Capt. M'Faden, and Mrs. Symmes, Wife of Capt. Symmes.

Arrived in London, the Captains Calef, Gardner, Scott, and Deverson from Boston.

Extract of a Letter from Providence, *July* 24.

" On Wednesday last came on the Case of Nathaniel Green, &c. against Duddingston, at the Superior Court in the County of Kent. The Action was Trover and Conversion of Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Sugar, &c. which Green had entered at the Custom-House, and paid the Duties of. Duddingston, who has since been wounded by the *Narraganset Indians* in a Riot, seized these Goods of Green's, sent them to Boston, and had them condemned, contrary to Law and Justice——After he was wounded he was carried to Pawtuxit, where he was arrested, because he could not fly from the Sheriff, as he had before done. The Jury gave their Verdict for the Plaintiff to recover £.295 Lawful Money, the Sum sued for, and Costs."

DIED.] Last Saturday, Mr. JOSIAH WILLIAMS, Æt. 25, eldest Son to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Esq; of this Town, Merchant.

By his Sentimental Conversation and amiable Disposition, he render'd himself an instructive as well as a pleasing Companion.

He was remarkably fond of Musick, and tho' Blind from his Infancy, promised fair to excel in that Science.

All who *knew* him, *lov'd* him.

His Funeral will be this Afternoon, when his Friends and Acquaintance are defired to attend.

Stow, August 3, 1772. At 3 of the Clock this Morning, departed this Life, with Calmness and Serenity in this Place, *John Whitman*, Esq; in the 85th Year of his Age, he was a Son of the Rev. *Zechariah Whitman of Hull*, long since deceased,—Having in his Youth received a virtuous Education under the Care of *his pious Father*; he long shone forth a bright Example in all the Christian Virtues—He was a kind *Husband*, a tender *Father*—a lover of Mankind, and a most Compassionate *Friend* to the Poor, and to all that were in Distress.—As a *Magistrate*, he sought not his own, but the good of Others; and was dispos'd, if possible, to reconcile contending Parties. As God had blest him with a good Estate, (which he dealt out freely to the Poor and Needy) he was never disposed *to enrich himself by the Vices of Others. In this*, (as thro' the whole Course of a long Life) he was truly exemplary. And he was no less pious towards God than just and Charitable towards Men—being a firm Believer, and remarkably Devout in his Attendance on the Duties of Religion.

The Sweet Remembrance of the Just,
Shall flourish when he Sleeps in Dust.

FRIDAY last being the Anniversary of the 14th of August, a Number of stanch Friends to Liberty repair'd to the Turk's Head Tavern in Dorchester, where an elegant Entertainment was provided: And after the Repast, the following Toasts were drank, viz.

1. *The King.* 2. *The Queen and Royal Family.* 3. *The glorious House of Burgesses of Virginia, who in the Year 1765, so nobly Resolved.* 4. *The Sons of Liberty, who on the 14th of August 1765, gave the first Blow towards breaking that detestable Chain (forged for enslaving America)* The Stamp Act. (b) 5. *The glorious 92 Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, who in the Year 1768, Voted not to Rescind.* (c) 6. *The Honorable James Otis, and Thomas Cushing, Esqrs; Mr. Samuel Adams and the honorable John Hancock, Esq; those noble Patrons of America, and Representatives for the Town of Boston, for 1768.* 7. *May the 14th of August 1765, be kept in perpetual Remembrance, by all true Sons of Liberty.* 8. *All true Sons of Liberty in America, who have not bow'd the Knee to* ——*Baal.* 9. *May all the Sons of America, who (for the Sake of a Place, Post or Pension, for themselves or Friends) have meanly betray'd their Country, either in Tho't, Word or Deed, by supporting a corrupt, arbitrary and abandoned Ministry, or their Tools, meet the Fate of a Corsican Executioner.* 10. *A speedy Removal of the odious Board of Commissioners, (d) with all other Vermin, from America.* 11. *A speedy Removal of all unconstitutional Governors.* 12. *May the Rutland Colonel, (e) and all of his Stamp, be held in the utmost Detestation by all true Sons of Liberty in Ireland and America.* 13. *May that chaste Matron, fair LIBERTY, never want any of her Race in America, to earb the Insolence of Despots, and open the Eyes of her Sons, that they may see the Artifice of those who strive to enslave them.* 14. *All true Sons of Liberty thro'out the Globe.*

Cleared out at Quebec, The Polly, Nafer Hatch, the Betsey, Thomas Watt, for Boston.

TO-MORROW

At ELEVEN o'Clock,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE on Green's Wharf,

Five Hogsheads and 26 Barrels

of Shop SUGARS.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

To-Morrow—XI o'Clock.

To all Master-Builders and Contractors for Building.

THIS is to give Notice, That there are public Buildings, consisting of a Church, Court-House, and Jail, to be immediately carried on at Charlotte-Town, Island of Saint-John, in the Gulph of the River Saint-Lawrence. Such Persons as are willing to undertake the same, are to apply for further Particulars, at the Bar of the British Coffee-House.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A large Assortment of Articles, viz.

CALLICOES, printed Cottons and Linens, Irish Hollands coarse & fine of all Widths, cotton Checks, Linen ditto, Gauzes, Lawns, Men and Womens cotton, thread and worsted Hose, silk and worsted Mitts, cotton Velvets, Cambletts, Silk Mode, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c. Likewise some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

TURPENTINE

Exceeding good, may be bought of BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun. at his Store opposite the East End of Faneuil-Hall. Also large Potash Kettles, Iron Stew Pans, Window Weights and many other Articles of Iron hollow Ware——With a general Assortment of English Goods as usual.

A Woman with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended, living at Little Cambridge, would take a Child to suckle: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A Pew which is situated in the best Part of the West Meeting-House, to be sold.

Enquire of the Printers.

Lost last Wednesday between Menotomy and Boston, a Blue Cloth Portmanteau, with a Piece of dark Strip'd Cotton, two Callico Gowns, and sundry short Gowns, sundry Aprons, Shifts and Caps. Whoever shall find the same, and bring them to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded for taking of them up. *Boston, August 15th.*

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Leonard Jarvis*, late of Boston, Esq; deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners give publick Notice, that they shall attend that Service at the British Coffee-House the last Tuesday of this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, August 15, 1772.

Wants a Place.

A Man who would go into a Gentleman's Family in the Capacity of a Servant, that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane.

A large Assortment of English Goods,

——Among which are,——

FIFTY Pieces Callicoes, Irish Linnens, stript, flowered and plain Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Cambricks, plain and flower'd Muslins, black and cloth-coloured sewing Silks, Sattins, Quilted Silk Petticoats, Checks, stript Hollands, Damask Table Cloths, Barcelona, kenting and linen Handkerchiefs, Thread and Worsted Hose, Broad Cloths, Breeches Patterns, Kilmarnock Caps, Coverlids, Oznabrigs, Writing Paper, Wearing Apparel, Silver-Plated Buckles, Silver Watches, &c. Also, Mehogany & Walnut Desks, Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c.

Tuesday Morning, at Ten o'Clock, precisely.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Williams from New-London; Pierpoint & Burroughs from New-Haven; Tucker & Sanders from St. Lucia; Cushing and Rogers from Newfoundland; Trevit from Honduras; Barbut from North-Carolina; Drew from Virginia; Bosworth, Thatcher & Burges from Maryland; Johnson from Jamaica; Morton from Cape Nichola; and Bowes from White-Haven.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

Ten Whites, One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 30 min. after 2		Friday, 24 m aft. 5	
Tuesday, 14 min. af. 3		Saturday, 14 m. af. 6	
Wednesday, 5 m. aft. 4		Lord's Day 6 m. af. 7	
Thursday 41 min. after 4		Lady Day, 21 m. af. 8	

(*Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.*)

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v vid Index under addresses. 2 vid Charter pa, 1077, Vol. 2. 3 vid pa, 61, Vol. 3. (a) vid Index under Denmark. 4 vid pa, 97-101.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Inaſmuch as a Reſult of a Council met at Concord, ſome Time ſince, was handed to the Public thro' your Paper, which, with ſome it ſeems had Weight, (being unacquainted with Circumſtances) altho' call'd only by one Party; 'tis therefore tho't neceſſary both for the Vindication of injured Characters, and for the Advantage of Churches in general, (who, 'tis to be hoped, will improve theſe two very different Reſults upon the ſame Difficulties as a Caveat not to be too haſty either in complying with the Call of ſmall Minorities in divided Churches, who file themſelves aggrieved, or when call'd, to pretend to judge upon Matters of Difficulty, upon hearing ex Parte,) that the following Reſult of a late mutual Council be alſo publiſhed; in doing which, you will perhaps as much oblige your Cuſtomers, as before, but eſpecially your Friend and humble Servant,

W. E.

AT a Council of 13 Churches met at Concord, June 23d, 1772, at the Deſire of the Church in ſaid Town on the one ſide, and the aggrieved Brethren of ſaid Church on the other ſide, to enquire into the preſent ſtate of ſaid Church, and to give our Advice thereon.

PRESENT

The 1ſt and 2d Churches in Stoughton.
The 1ſt and 2d ——— in Rowley.
The 1ſt and 2d ——— in Newbury.
The Church in Nottingham Weſt.
The 2d Church in Cambridge.
The Church in Newbury-Falls.
The 3d Church in Shrewſbury.
The Church in Upton.
The Church in Groton.

By their Elders and Delegates.

And the 1ſt Church in Portſmouth by their Delegate.

After ſolemn and repeated Prayer to God for Direction and Aſſiſtance, a full hearing of the Parties, and careful Conſideration of all Matters in Controverſy——The Council came to the following Reſult, viz.

Voted unanimouſly,

1. That every Church hath a Right to Judge of the Qualifications of Candidates for full Communion with them.

2. That (agreeable to Congregational Principles) we conſider Eccleſiaſtical Councils, as only adviſory in all Caſes.

3. That it is the mind of this Council, that every Church ought to have Opportunity to hear and give Judgment upon all Matters of Difference among any of their Members before they are carried to an Eccleſiaſtical Council.

Reſpecting the Articles of Charge bro't by the aggrieved againſt their Paſtor the Rev. Mr. Emerſon, in a Paper No. 10—The firſt of which is, this—"We are aggrieved with you for ſaying to the Church, The Rev. Dr. Eliot and Rev. Mr. Barnard adviſed you, not to take a Vote of the Church for the Acceptance of the Reſult of the late venerable Council; notwithſtanding you had Word to the Contrary by your Meſſenger from Dr. Eliot."

4. The Council are unanimouſly of Opinion, that it may be a meet Miſunderſtanding.

2d Article——His ſaying that the Reſult of the late venerable Council was not explicit but needed Explanation, and was Inconſiſtent with itſelf,—Which we think a groſs Reflection on ſo venerable a Body, as the late venerable Council was.

5. This Council are of Opinion, that this was ſpoken as Mr. Emerſon's private Opinion, and not from any ill Deſign.

6. 3d Article——Mr. Emerſon's demanding an humble Acknowledgment from Mr. Lee, &c. 'tis the Opinion of this Council that if he is to be faulted at all, 'tis in the Manner of his demanding ſaid Confeſſion.

7. 4th Article—That Mr. Emerſon's receiving and returning Mr. Puffer's Declaration at that Time was not blameable.

8. 5th Article—Mr. Emerſon's ſending each one of their Papers deformed by Crotchets, &c. was not culpable.

A Second Paper of Articles againſt the Paſtor No. 39.

9. 1ſt Article—"We are aggrieved with our Rev. Paſtor for his diſcovering ſo much of an arbitrary, partial and ſatyrical Temper"—The Council are of Opinion that Mr. Emerſon's delaying to call Church Meetings was imprudent——As to his being partial and ſatyrical, not ſupported.

10. As to the 2d Article—The Council are of Opinion, that Mr. Emerſon's leſing the Minutes of ſome Church Votes is what any honeſt Man is liable to—And his not recording a negative Vote, as it was circumſtanced was no fault.

11. 3d Article—"We are aggrieved with the Paſtor's requiring us, as a Term of Communion that we ſhou'd forgive him as a Paſtor, &c."—The Council are of Opinion, that the Paſtor's Conduct in this Matter was imprudent.

12. 4th Article—His taking away their Property—(meaning a Paper, they delivered to him) and which the Church forbid him to return——The Council think that the Paſtor's Conduct in this Matter was no Cauſe of Complaint.

5th Article dropt by the Parties.

In the ſame Paper are Articles againſt the Church.

1ſt Article—"We are aggrieved with the Church for their giving us ſo much Reaſon to ſuſpect that they deſigned to evade the Reſult, after they had received it, and conſequently for their repeatedly refuſing Mr. Lee Admiſſion into full Communion without any real or aſſigned Cauſe."

13. The Council are of Opinion that the Church delaying to act upon the Reſult does not give Grounds for Suſpicion.

14. The Council are of Opinion that the Church had a Right to act for themſelves in receiving or not receiving Mr. Lee, but as to the Manner and Circumſtances that attended that proceeding of the Church, we think ſome things not ſo regular.

2d Article—"We are aggrieved with the Church for their receiving Objections againſt Mr. Lee at an unſeaſonable Time, and for exculpating thoſe that bro't in ſaid Objections."

15. The Council are of Opinion that the Church are to be blamed for it.

3d Article—"We are aggrieved with the Church for all thoſe Votes againſt which we enter'd our Diſſent."

The Council have not Light to reply to this Article.

4th Article—"We are aggrieved with the Church for the taking away our Property from us."

16. Voted—We do not Juſtify the Church in their detaining the Paper intended by their Property; but it does not appear that the aggrieved were injured by it.

5th Article—"We are aggrieved with the Church for their evaſive Anſwers, as to our Rev. Paſtor's conditional Prohibition of the aggrieved Brethren's ſitting down to the Table of the Lord."

17. Voted—That it does not appear to us that the Church were evaſive in their Anſwers, as accuſed.

6th Article—"We are aggrieved with the Church for their repeatedly refuſing to join with us in chuſing a mutual Council."

18. The Council have not Light to blame the Church on this Account.

We wou'd now inform the Church, the Paſtor and the aggrieved; that we have not been able to proceed further in a particular Review and Conſideration of numerous Articles of Charge on the one Side or on the other—but from the general View we have had of them, we think they are not ſufficient Matters of farther Contention, but to be covered with a Spirit of Meekneſs and Forgiveneſs one towards another.

Brethren, we lament that you have ſuffered yourſelves to be ſo divided for ſo ſmall Matters, as ſome of your ſuppoſed Offences are, to entertain ſurmiſes one of another, and to be ſo ready to find freſh Matters of Charge one againſt another.

To remove and prevent theſe Evils among you, ſo far as we may have Influence to do it, we particularly ſay, that to us it appears that the Character of the Rev. Mr. Emerſon ſtands ſo fair, ſo that we can chearfully commend him, not only to the Eſteem and Love of all his People, but to the Communion of his Fathers and Brethren in the Miniſtry.

We recommend it to him, with the utmoſt Care and Circumſpection to watch againſt giving any juſt Occaſion of Offence, with earneſt Prayer that he may always act as becometh a Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, in all Lowlineſs and Meekneſs, that he may if poſſible remove every ſtumbling Block amidſt his beloved Flock.

We alſo adviſe this Church ſeriouſly to examine and humble themſelves before God under the Conſideration of the long and ſore Diviſions that have rent them aſunder in a moſt diſtreſſing Manner, and ſhew their readineſs to receive their Brethren who have withdrawn from their Communion, without inſiſting upon any other Satisfaction, in this Day of Temptation, than their publickly accepting this Reſult—We adviſe that the Paſtor's and Church's accepting this Reſult be conſider'd in the ſame View,—Further we adviſe the aggrieved Brethren ſoberly to ſearch themſelves and lament the want of a candid Spirit, and not allow themſelves in any needleſs Jealouſies towards their Paſtor or Brethren, but conſider it has been a Time of Temptation and ſore Diviſion—And now return to the Boſom of the Church with a Chriſtian Temper and Tenderneſs, labouring for the Things which make for Peace, and whereby one may edify another.

As to the Caſe of Mr. Joſeph Lee—'Tis our Advice, that whenever he ſhall give this Church proper Evidence of his Qualifications for their Communion, that they cordially receive him.

We recommend it to you all, to have fervent Charity among yourſelves, for Charity ſhall cover a Multitude of Sins—Confeſs your Faults one to another, and pray one for another that ye may be healed—And we pray that the God of Love and Peace may be with you——Amen.—

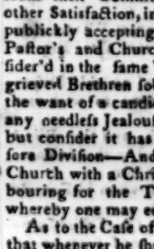
Samuel Dunbar, *Moderator*	Thomas Peirce
Jedediah Jewett	Stephen Emery
James Chandler	Joſeph Hartwell
Moſes Hale	Joſeph Hale
Moſes Parſons	Rich. Thurſton
Eliſha Fiſh	Stephen Mighill
	Nathan Tyler
	Daniel Chute
Concord, July 3d, 1772.	Moſes Clark
	Joſiah Childs
	Moſes Bradſtreet
	Moſes Emery.

vid Jour. 139. 167.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Spirit Diſtill, which will contain 40 Gallons, and one that will contain Ten Gallons. Alſo all the Utenſils for a Tallow-Chandler's Buſineſs. For further Particulars, inquire of EDES and GILL.

UMBRILLOES



MADE and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Fore-Street, next Door to Dr. Clark's, North End, Boſton——Where Ladies may be ſupplied with all Sizes, ſo ſmall as to ſuit Miſſes of 4 or 5 Years of Age, and as low as 6s. L. M. a Piece. Has alſo Oyl Cloth and neat jointed ditto for Men. He makes Tea-Boards, Salvers, Walking Sticks, Fifes, and many other Things in the Turner's Way.—N. B. Said GREENWOOD mends and covers old Umbrillees, and ſells new Sticks for ditto.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Woman that is a very good Cook, and in every other reſpect, a good Servant.

LIKEWISE,

A Negro Girl, ſtrong and hearty, 14 Years of Age. Inquire of the Printers.

Choice *London* Red Port Wine.

A few Caſks to be Sold by

John Head,

At his Store, No. 3, South Side of the Town Dock.

ALSO,

The beſt London Porter by the Hogſhead or Dozen.
Beſt Briſtol Beer per ditto.
Boxes of Flint Glaſs, each containing a pretty and ſmall Aſſortment for Shops.
Crates of Phials—Ditto of Half Pint Dram Bottles.
8d, 8d, 10d and 20d Nails.
Braſs Kettles by the Caſk.
The beſt of Engliſh Loaf Sugar, per Hogſhead or 1/2 do.
A large and compleat Aſſortment of Irish Linens.
Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs.
An Aſſortment of Buntings.
Writing Paper by the Ream.
Philadelphia Flour.
Beſt Jamaica and other Brown Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
The very Beſt Hyſon Tea.
Ditto Souchong and Bohea ditto.
Raiſins and Currants.
Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or dozen.
Chocolate per the Box or dozen.
Cocoa. Piemento.
Spices of all Sorts.
Beſt Durham Sour Muſtard in pound Bottles and leſs.
Logwood. Redwood. Allum.
Brimſtone and Copperas.
Weſt India and New-England Rum.

Joſeph Warden, *Staymaker*,

BEGS Leave to inform his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has removed from Pudding-Lane into the Main Street, two Doors South of the Province-Houſe, and right oppoſite to Mr. John Cutler, Founder, where he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual.

From the Public's humble Servant,

JOSEPH WARDEN.

Laſt Monday Night Rawaway from his Maſter, a Negro Man named Immanuel. He carried with him a Saw and an Ax, three Shirts, a ſtript Jacket. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and bring him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

Boſton, July 29, 1772. RICHARD WALKER.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace through the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New-England*.

Humbly Shew,

The Subſcribers, Proprietors of a Township of Land lying on both ſides Amaraſcoggin-River, in the county of Cumberland, in the late province of Main, granted by the Great and General Court of this Province, on the 11th of June, A. D. 1771, to David Phips, Eſq; and others, heirs and repreſentatives of ſuch as were in the expedition againſt Canada in 1690.—Pray that your Honor would grant a warrant for calling a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid granted township, for the purpoſes herein after mentioned, to be held at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Ebenezer Stedman, innholder in Cambridge, in the county of Middleſex, on the 17th Day of September next, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to tranſact the following matters, viz. 1ſt. To chooſe a Moderator of ſaid meeting. 2. A clerk, aſſeſſors, a collector or collectors of taxes, and a treaſurer. 3. To make any diviſion of the lands in ſaid township among ſaid proprietors that may be tho't proper. 4th. To determine what ſum or ſums of money ſhall be raiſed to defray the charges that have ariſen in obtaining the grant and in laying out the ſame, and that may ariſe in allotting out the ſame, and in fulfilling the condition of the grant. 5thly. To ratify and confirm any votes that have been paſſed by ſaid proprietors as may be tho't proper. 6thly. To determine how future meetings of ſaid proprietors ſhall be called. And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

DAVID PHIPS,
SAM. WHITTEMORE,
FRA. DANA.
EBEN. STEDMAN,
EDWARD MANNING,
ALEX. SHEPARD, jun.

SEAL.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

To DAVID PHIPS, Eſq; of Cambridge in the County of Middleſex, and Province aforeſaid, one of the principal Proprietors of the Township in the foregoing Petition mentioned.—*Greeting.*

You are (in his Majeſty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of ſaid Township (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Captain Ebenezer Stedman, Innholder in Cambridge, on the Seventeenth Day of September next, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the ſaid Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 29th Day of July in the 12th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, A. D. 1772.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the Province*

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *July* 29, 1772.

In Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township therein mentioned, to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes therein referred to.

DAVID PHIPS.

Boſton. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1772.

vid Jour. 465. Vol. 3.